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	Log. Δ	Hor. Par.	1849.	Log. Δ	Hor. Par.	1850.	Log. Δ	Hor. Par.
		″			″			″
Feb. 4	0·44720		Mar. 1	·47098	2·90	Mar. 26	·48617	
5	·44833	3·06	2	·47174		27	·48661	
6	·44944		3	·47249		28	·48704	
7	·45054		4	·47324		29	·48746	2·79
8	·45163		5	·47396	2·88	30	·48786	
9	·45269	3·02	6	·47468		31	·48826	
10	·45374		7	·47538		April 1	·48864	
11	·45478		8	·47606		2	·48901	2·78
12	·45581		9	·47674	2·86	3	·48937	
13	·45682	3·00	10	·47740		4	·48971	
14	·45781		11	·47804		5	·49005	
15	·45879		12	·47867		6	·49037	2·77
16	·45975		13	·47929	2·85	7	·49068	
17	·46070	2·97	14	·47990		8	·49098	
18	·46163		15	·48049		9	·49126	
19	·46256		16	·48107		10	·49154	2·77
20	·46346		17	·48164	2·83	11	·49180	
21	·46435	2·94	18	·48220		12	·49205	
22	·46523		19	·48274		13	·49229	
23	·46609		20	·48327		14	·47251	2·76
24	·46694		21	·48379	2·82	15	·49273	
25	·46778	2·92	22	·48429		16	·49293	
26	·46859		23	·48478		April 17	·49312	
27	.46940		24	·48525				
Feb. 28	0·47020		Mar. 25	0·48572	2·80			

"The ellipse is still assumed to be invariable. The calculated places have been corrected for observation, and they are referred to the apparent equinox.

"This ephemeris will enable observers to follow the planet as long as there is the smallest chance of seeing it."

Observed Diameters of Venus.

LIVERPOOL. 20-foot Equatoreal. (Mr. Lassell.)

1849, March 16·24

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} 28''{\cdot}675 \\ 29{\cdot}130 \\ 28{\cdot}753 \\ 28{\cdot}995 \\ 28{\cdot}775 \end{array}\right\} \text{Mean } 28''{\cdot}866.$$

Aperture contracted to 20 inches, parallel wire-micrometer by Merz; magnifying power, 366.

"The observations were taken in daylight in order to avoid any error from irradiation, and also that the planet might be seen as near the meridian as practicable.

"Air very tremulous, though not more so than is usual under such circumstances. The edge of *Venus*, however, was sharp between the vibrations. The cusps equal in sharpness. No well-ascertained spots or markings visible."

1849, March 21·216

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} 30''{\cdot}619 \\ 30{\cdot}748 \\ 30{\cdot}431 \\ 30{\cdot}721 \\ 30{\cdot}425 \end{array}\right\} \text{Mean } 30''{\cdot}589.$$

Measures taken with somewhat more difficulty than on the 16th; same power and aperture.

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LIVERPOOL. $8\frac{1}{2}$-inch Achromatic. (Mr. Hartnup.)

	Parallel-wire Micrometer.				Double-image Micrometer.			
	G.M.T.	Diameter.	Obs.	Power.	G.M.T.	Diameter.	Obs.	Power
1849.	h m	″			h m	″		
Feb. 27	6 31	24·66	10	400	6 56	23·38	10	261
28	5 10	24·69	10	180	5 40	23·62	10	261
April 30	5 53	55·42	20	180	5 33	55·84	20	261
Oct. 19	22 0	14·47	20	180	23 42	13·36	20	261

DURHAM. Fraunhofer Equatoreal. (Rev. R. A. Thompson.)

Wire Micrometer.

1849.		Mean of 10 Measures.	Greatest Measured Value.	Least Measured Value
April 19	7^h 6^m	49″·43	50″·00	48″·82

Double Image Micrometer.

	7^h 36^m	48″·90	49″·33	48″·38

Observed Diameters of Saturn.

DURHAM. Fraunhofer Equatoreal. (Rev. R. A. Thompson.)

Double Image Micrometer.

1848

Aug. 31 12^h 30^m Eq. Diam. = 18″·76 } Means of 10 Measures
13^h 0^m Polar = 17″·09 } of each.

Satellites of Uranus. Observations by Mr. Lassell.

Satellite I.

	Greenwich M.T.	Position.	Obs.	Distance.	Obs.
1849.	h m	° ′		″	
Sept. 17	14 15	189 49	2		
	13 40			30·67	3
19	13 54	132 32	2		
	14 6			25·51	3
Oct. 13	11 15	196 18	3		
	12 35			28·35	4

Satellite II.

	Greenwich M.T.	Position.	Obs.	Distance.	Obs.
1849.	h m	° ′		″	
Sept. 17	14 20	147 53	2		
	13 55			43·07	3
19	13 48	87 0	3		
	14 15			28·90	3
Oct. 13	11 37	167 9	3		
	12 1			45·42	4

Sept. 17. II. is rather the brighter; atmosphere unfavourable.

A suspected satellite, very faint and difficult to measure, was observed the same day.

At 14^h 40^m G.M.T. Pos^n 11° 44′: 14^h 30^m G. M. T. Dist. =20″·5.

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